

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1907.

No. 42

## Concluding Proceedings of the A. F. of L. Convention.

Following is a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the last four days' sessions of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor:

### Ninth Day.

The first important business presented to the convention on the ninth day was the report of the Adjustment Committee (heretofore known as the Committee on Grievances).

The committee reported favorably on a resolution directing national and international organizations to require certain local unions to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, in accordance with the laws of the Federation.

The following was adopted:

Resolution No. 35.—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

"Resolved, That it is hereby conceded that all parts of a theatrical production occurring behind the footlights and in front of the scenery after same has been placed in position by the stage mechanics, the same being specialties, acts, illusions, acrobats, and any and all forms of entertainment presented as such in any theater, music hall, circus, fair ground or park, in which any form of entertainment is produced, shall be under the jurisdiction of the Actors' National Protective Union.

"Resolved, That Nothing in the resolution is to be construed as not to interfere with the legitimate performance of musicians recognized as such by the American Federation of Musicians, or in any way conflict with the jurisdiction already conceded to International or National Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L."

The convention approved the following:

Resolution No. 63.—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

"WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of the City of Washington, D. C., has affiliated with it a body known as the Carpet Mechanics' Union; and

"WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction over all carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

"WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics Union is an antagonistic and rival body to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is required to use its good offices to have said Carpet Mechanics' Union apply for a charter from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and unless the Carpet Mechanics' Union applies for admission to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is hereby directed to suspend that union; and be it further

"Resolved, That all central bodies holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor, are directed to take similar action against affiliated unions of carpet mechanics who are, not connected with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America."

A jurisdiction dispute between the Carriage and Wagon Workers and the Upholsterers, involving

vehicle upholsterers, was referred to the Executive Council.

After considerable discussion, the following was adopted:

"The International Longshoremen be, and are hereby required to change their name in accord with the decision rendered by President Gompers as arbitrator, and that in furtherance of this object President Gompers and one other member of the Executive Council attend the next convention of the Longshoremen and urge upon them the change referred to."

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Adjustment Committee was continued at the afternoon session. In the matter of the Steam Fitters-Plumbers controversy the committee reported as follows:

Resolution No. 66.—By Delegates Jas. J. Nugent and John Mangan, International Association of Steam Fitters, etc.:

"WHEREAS, Steam fitting is recognized and admitted as a trade, separate and distinct from plumbing, and

"WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, etc., is endeavoring by unfair means to prevent the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., from exercising the rights duly accorded to them under their affiliation with the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that the restrictions or conditions now attached to the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be removed, thereby granting the above association full jurisdiction and absolute control of their trade; and be it further

"Resolved, That the United Association of Plumbers, etc., be and is hereby instructed to remove the words 'Steam Fitters' and 'Steam Fitters' Helpers' from their charter."

"Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to have the International Association of Steam Fitters to select three representatives and the United Association of Plumbers to select three representatives, with President Gompers, or some other person he may select, to meet within ninety days, for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

"Committee further recommends that in the event of the committee selected failing to meet or agree, that the Executive Council is empowered to define lines of jurisdiction for the International Association of Steam Fitters and the United Association of Plumbers, etc. The decision of the committee of seven to be final and binding on both organizations."

Discussion of the committee's report continued until 2:30 o'clock, the hour set for a special order. When the matter was again taken up next day, the committee's report was adopted.

The special order was the reply of President Gompers on the accusations made against him by the officers of the National Association of Manufacturers. Gompers made an exhaustive speech, in which he reviewed in detail every charge made against him and his colleagues of the Executive Council. It was a remarkable speech and made a strong impression on the delegates. Many of the delegates were called

upon to verify statements made by President Gompers, and they did so. The accusations, in the main, alleged that Gompers and others had been guilty of graft in the conduct of the *American Federationist* and other publications. When Gompers had concluded, Victor L. Berger, the noted Socialist who has always opposed Gompers, arose and said:

"For some years past it has been my lot to come here and vote against the unanimous election of President Gompers. This year I promise to move to make his election unanimous."

Berger was interrupted by vigorous applause, and he then moved a vote of confidence in President Gompers and the entire Executive Council. The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

The convention also adopted the following by a unanimous vote:

Resolution No. 183.—By Delegate W. D. Ryan, of the United Mine Workers of America:

"WHEREAS, An organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers is attempting to destroy the rights and liberties attained by the Trades Union Movement for the American workman, under the guise that it is aiming to secure individual freedom, and

"WHEREAS, Upon repeated occasions during the recent past there has appeared in the daily press statements emanating from Mr. Van Cleave, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in which he (Van Cleave) takes occasion to vilify and abuse Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and in his zeal to crush the labor movement he challenges the integrity of one, who has been our intrepid leader for more than a quarter of a century, when henchmen of Mr. Van Cleave had failed to influence from his path of duty by the lustre of gold; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the delegates herein assembled express their fullest confidence in the integrity, honesty and unfaltering courage of President Gompers. We herein give our unqualified indorsement to everything he has done and said, by pen, word and effort in advancing the cause of labor, by combating this un-American organization of manufacturers for which Mr. Van Cleave presumes to speak; be it further

"Resolved, That the course of the National Association of Manufacturers under the administration of President Van Cleave, makes our duty clear. We have no quarrel with any organization of employers whose aim and purpose is to promote the industries of our country, and who seek amicable relations with labor. With such we are pleased to co-operate, but with the aforesaid association, whose enmity is so apparent, we accept any challenge they may send. We will continue to organize and educate the American wage-earners, fully protecting their liberties and securing for them economic conditions, long denied by the type of manufacturers and employers represented by Mr. Van Cleave."

### Tenth Day.

The Adjustment Committee made this report on the Woodworkers-Carpenters controversy:

"Your committee recommends that the President

(Continued on Page 8.)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held November 29, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**CREDENTIALS**—Paste Makers' Union, No. 10,567, John L. Damozonio, vice Anton Devinvenzi; Garment Cutters, Local No. 45, J. Samuels. Delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—From the State Federation of Labor, regarding call for convention to be held in Vallejo, commencing January 6, 1908; Council decided to send two delegates and that delegates be allowed \$6 per day and transportation expenses. **Referred to LABOR CLARION**—Communication from the family of our late brother, John Guinee. **Filed**—From the Greater San Francisco Committee, asking that delegates be sent to serve on the General Committee to pursue investigation. From the Camden Legal Security Company, in regard to protecting members who meet with accidents. From the Ocean Shore Railway Co., in regard to arranging a meeting with committee of the Electrical Workers. From the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, in regard to open-shop advertisements. From the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, referring to the same subject. From the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, in regard to special meeting for Saturday evening, November 30; received, and their request complied with. **Referred to Executive Committee**—From the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, in regard to establishing mail news service among central bodies and labor papers.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Retail Clerks—Conditions about the same; are agitating the early closing movement. Metal Polishers—Business poor; their national organization has a boycott on the Graham Stove Works of Newark, Cal. Delivery Wagon Drivers—Request that you ask for the union card of any driver who delivers goods to your home.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT**—Recommends: 1—That the boycott on the Gaudaloupe Dairy be levied at the request of Milk's Union; concurred in. 2—That the Council accept the offer from Mr. Benj. Tillett to deliver lecture under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council and that Secretary notify Mr. Max Hayes of the action of the Council; concurred in. 3—Application for boycott on Neill Biggs' Horse Shoeing Shop, corner Presidio avenue and Post street, be laid over for one week at the request of the delegate from the Horse-shoers' Union; concurred in. 4—That the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 226 call special meeting for Saturday evening, November 30, for the purpose of considering letter submitted by the Milk Dealers' Association. 5—That the President of the Council appoint a committee of four to accompany sub-committee of the Executive to attend special meeting of the Milk Wagon Drivers; concurred in. Committee appointed: Bros. Casey, Sweeney, Walsh and Tracy.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Ask that Secretary communicate with the Jewelry Workers and Piano and Organ Workers' Unions, to try to ascertain the conditions of those two unions.

**LABEL COMMITTEE**—Subscriptions to the Label Calendar coming in very slowly; ask that roll-call of all unions be made at the Council and try to ascertain if their respective unions intend to assist in getting out the Label Calendar.

**NOMINATION**—To fill the vacancy in Executive Committee, A. Geisin from the Retail Delivery Drivers was placed in nomination; nomination closed; Secretary cast a ballot for Delegate Geisin; chair declared same elected.

**NEW BUSINESS**—On motion, the Executive was instructed to communicate with the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, in regard to the employing of Japanese in their places of business; and that they investigate the M. J. Brandenstein coffee and tea establishment, to ascertain if it is a fact that the

company is employing Japanese porters and packers. On motion, boycott was levied against the Barber Shop of J. F. Brown, 16 Market street; concurred in.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts.

**RECEIPTS**—Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4; Picture Frame Workers, \$2; Stage Employees, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Soap Workers, \$8; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Freight Handlers, \$4; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$16. Total, \$54.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, salary, \$30; stenographer, salary, \$20; J. J. Kenny, salary, \$15; Jos. Kerr, hack for funeral, \$7; P. O'Brien, salary, \$10. Total, \$82. Respectfully submitted,

Geo. W. Bell, Secretary pro tem.

## "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.  
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.  
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.  
A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.  
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.  
American Tobacco Company.  
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.  
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.  
Guadaloupe Dairy.  
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

The *Mine Workers' Journal* of the 28th ult. contains an official list of candidates for officers of the United Mine Workers. The list does not contain the name of John Mitchell, whose ill-health, evidently, has forced his retirement. The candidates for the Presidency are Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson (who was elected to serve a Pennsylvania district in Congress a year ago) and Vice-President T. L. Lewis, one of the strong men of the labor movement.

The authorities of Paris, France, have issued a circular stating that telephone employees must get authorization of the Postmaster-General before they may marry. The employees are not allowed to marry foreigners, members of the police force, detectives, mayors, mayors' clerks, or cashiers. The reason given for this peculiar rule is "the safeguarding of the secrets of the public."

Frank McGee of Worcester, Mass., New England business agent for the Iron Molders' Union, was sentenced at New Haven, Conn., on October 29 to one year in the New Haven County Jail on a charge of intimidating workmen at McLagen & Co's manufactory in that city.

By an overwhelming vote, the Butte (Mont.) Miners' Union has accepted the reduction of wages from \$4 to \$3.50, in accordance with the contract, that the scale should be \$3.50 when copper is below 18 cents and \$4 when it is above.

MEN'S FANCY  
SOCKS  
25c PAIR

Large assortment; in pretty plaids, stripes and figures; some fancy silk embroidered, also lace effects; imported or domestic makes; all sizes, 9½ to 11½

MEN'S  
SUSPENDERS  
35c PAIR

Made of a fine quality silk lisle webbing, very elastic; good grade kid trimmings; neat gilt buckles, which will not rust; a large range of patterns. These suspenders are made from webbing used in 75c grades—a special at 35c a pair.

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth St.



SEE that the Barten-  
der who waits on  
you wears one of these  
Buttons. The color for  
Dec. is black on brown.

J. H. WILEY  
The Furniture Man

No rent. Good Furniture for little money.

659-661 FOURTEENTH STREET

Phone Market 4322

Near Market and Church

**J. J. Gildea & Co.**  
ALWAYS RELIABLE

Clothiers  
Hatters  
Furnishers

STRICTLY ONE PRICE

AMERICAN STORE

748 Market St., Cor. Grant Ave.

**Fredericksburg**  
BEST  
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY 2,000 DEALERS WHY?



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight  
NOTICE.

A special meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, December 12, 1907, in the headquarters of the union (Orpheus Hall), at 12 o'clock, noon, to pass upon (a) the question of sending delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and to (b) elect an Election Board of 5 who shall have charge of and conduct the annual election of officers of the union.

The Board of Directors held meetings on November 27, 29 and December 3, President C. H. Cassasa presiding in each instance. At the meeting of December 3, Messrs. G. C. St. John, C. B. Musante, F. von Pietrowsky and F. Ghisla (former member) were admitted to membership by initiation. Messrs. V. Graham, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, Alfredo Biancone, of Local No. 10, Chicago, and Achille Biancone, L. Belleli, G. Cardellini, A. Cincione, A. De Dominicis, A. De Gregoriis, E. D'Lece, F. Farrarelli, A. Grassi, E. Margadonna, F. Raiola, F. Salvatore and N. Spinelli, all of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, were admitted on transfer card. Application for membership of Mr. N. Camoriani was laid over one week.

The membership on transfer of Mr. G. W. Graham, of Local No. 303, Lansing, Michigan, has been annulled for failure to comply with the Federation law requiring full membership.

Dues for the 4th quarter of 1908—\$1.50—are now due and payable before January 1, 1908, from and after which date the constitutional delinquency fine of 50 cents will be charged to delinquent members. There are no death assessments to pay with the dues for the last quarter of 1908.

Frank Bridges, a well-known former member of the M. M. P. U., died unexpectedly at his home in Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, on November 30. The deceased was a native of England, and about 60 years of age. His death was due to blood poisoning, resulting from a scalp wound inflicted by a box of fruit falling and striking him on the head while working in his barn some two weeks ago. He was a competent musician, and was very highly esteemed by all that knew him as an honorable man and devoted parent, and the sympathy of his many friends is extended to the members of the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

Local No. 6 has experienced a severe loss in the sudden and wholly unexpected death of two of its members within a short period, through the death on December 2 of W. H. Muller, and that of Dr. L. A. Alvey on December 3. Mr. Muller had been engaged until quite recently as bassist at Ye Liberty Theater, Oakland, and while it was known that his indisposition was sufficiently serious to compel him to discontinue playing, his death came as a shock to his friends. The funeral was held on Thursday, December 5, from the late residence, and was under the auspices of the M. M. P. U. Dr. Alvey had been employed until quite lately, and his illness was not known of amongst the membership. Arrangements for the funeral have not been made to present writing. The membership of Local No. 6 condole in sympathy with the grieving families of the late members.

Messrs. C. C. Henke and M. Davis have been nominated by petition as candidates for director for the year 1908.

Notices posted October 31 about the Calumet and Hecla copper mine works at Houghton, Mich., announce a reduction of wages on December 1 of 12½ per cent, approximately equal to the increase granted early in the year. The reduction affects 1,200 men.

The managers of the British railroads have announced their determination not to recognize the union of railway employees. This action increases the danger of a strike.



**Market St.  
Above 3rd**

# College Brand

The "College" Brand Clothing is made by E. L. Blimline & Company of New York, makers of the highest grade of clothing for men and young men in New York City. This clothing is only handled by the very best houses in the large cities. However, for the next few days KRAGENS will hold a price demonstration on this high-grade goods. See the window display.

**Suits For Men  
\$10.50**

The new styles made to sell for \$20.00. A splendid assortment of late shades in brown and gray chevots; button-holes hand made; the best of linings; you can obtain a most satisfactory fit. The "So Different" price

**\$10.50**

**Dressy \$30  
Suits \$14.50**

High grade Worsted, Serges and Thibets; hand tailored throughout with the best of workmanship; trimmed with material of the best grade; either single or double breasted. You are asked \$30 for these suits elsewhere. Pay at Kragens but

**\$14.50**

**\$20 Craven-  
ettes \$9.50**

Long Rainproof Cravenettes—52 inches long. Well made of fancy worsteds in neat checks and stripes. Fit well and will meet every requirement of winter wear. Kragens has marked these \$20 values at the "So Different" price of

**\$9.50**

**Long Craven-  
ettes \$12.50**

Worth all of \$25.00—what any place but Kragens sells them for. Full length, in oxford grays, fancy mixtures and black Thibets; guaranteed rainproof; warm and durable as well as dressy. Kragens "So Different" price

**\$12.50**

**\$22.50 Over-  
coats \$10.50**

Heavyweight Overcoats in the fashionable three-quarter length; all wool hand-finished worsteds, in stripes, checks or plain. \$22.50 is little enough to ask for coats of this quality—a great value at that price. Kragens "So Different" price is only

**\$10.50**

**New Over-  
coats \$12.50**

Fashionable Overcoats that were intended by the makers to be sold for \$25.00. Made of heavyweight all-wool materials, 52 inches long, in fancy oxford grays and browns. Correct models, with the broad shoulder effect. At Kragens now

**\$12.50**

**\$20 Top Coats  
\$9.50**

Top Coats in gray and tan kersey cloth; well padded shoulders; handsomely tailored and lined with silk; a perfect fitting garment; \$20 values. "So Different" price

**\$9.50**

**Young Men's  
Suits \$7.50**

\$15.00 Suits, with long pants, in fancy worsteds, tweed and chevots. The newest models in single or double breasted styles. "So Different" price

**\$7.50**

**Corduroy  
Pants \$1.35**

Regular \$4.50 Corduroys; heavyweight, finely woven and sewed with linen thread. These are the most popular working pants. At Kragens now

**\$1.35**



### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its stated meeting for December on Thursday, the 5th instant, in Advance Hall, Labor Temple building, President George E. Mitchell in the chair. Nine new members were elected as follows: L. F. Guedet, D. S. Luddy, Wm. J. Higgins, F. A. Maimone, Geo. H. Minifie, Nate Otterbein, M. Bloomington, P. M. Ross and E. F. Fanning. Three members were reported on the sick list—D. Connell, J. C. Horn and J. D. Laing. An important amendment to the constitution, relating to the loan fund, was introduced by the Board of Directors, action on which will be had at the January meeting. The picnic committee, composed of W. Lyle Slocum, Chairman; Grant L. Munson, Secretary; J. W. Kelly, Treasurer; A. D. Davidson and Robert Sleeth, reported having secured Fairfax Park, Marin County, for the next annual outing, to be held on Sunday, June 14, 1908. Nominations for officers, to be elected at the semi-annual meeting, Sunday, January 13, 1908, were made as follows: Physician, Dr. A. B. McGill; Druggist, T. A. Donlon, 1801 Fillmore Street; Board of Directors (two to be elected), J. M. Scott (incumbent), Robert Sleeth (incumbent). Further nominations may be made at the next meeting. Harry Tilley, of the *Chronicle*, was elected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors, caused by the resignation of C. B. Crawford. The total membership of the society at the present time is 146 and its assets are \$9,130.04. A communication was received from Portland, Ore., asking full information and data concerning the society, it being the intention of the union printers of that city to form an organization similar in character. The officers of the local organization are: President, George E. Mitchell; First Vice-President, John Paul Spencer; Second Vice-President, J. D. Murray; Recording Secretary, J. A. Snell; Financial Secretary, G. H. Branch; Treasurer, J. W. Kelly; Board of Directors, George E. Mitchell, Robert Sleeth, Harry Tilley, James M. Scott and F. A. Myers. The society has been in existence twenty years and its growth has been healthful and steadily maintained without a lapse of any kind. Its future is assured by its splendid record of the past. Members of Typographical Union No. 21, under the age of 45 and in good health, are eligible for membership. The society furnishes medicine and physician free and pays \$10 a week sick benefits for fifty-two weeks and \$5 a week thereafter indefinitely, and upon the death of a member \$100 burial benefit is provided. The initiation fee is \$15, payable in easy installments—\$2 with application fee and \$1 per week after initiation for thirteen weeks. Dues are \$1 per month and no assessments.

A letter from Acting Secretary J. W. Hays has been received at headquarters conveying the information that the Executive Council of the I. T. U. has sanctioned the plan of No. 21 to collect the one per cent. strike assessment monthly instead of each week. This will prove a great convenience to our members, especially the chairmen. Weekly collections are now discontinued and returns for December will be made at the Secretary's counter on the first payday in January.

Frank W. Palmer, for many years United States Public Printer, recently succeeded by Stillings of open-shop fame, died in Chicago on the 3d instant. Mr. Palmer was first appointed by President Harrison. He was at one time a member of Congress from Iowa and was later postmaster of Chicago, Ill. His age was 80 years.

Thomas Foley, an apprentice member of No. 21, employed by the C. A. Murdock Company, was run over by a Southern Pacific train in the Mission district Saturday evening last. He is now in St. Mary's Hospital in a critical condition, having lost an arm and a leg and receiving a fracture of the skull.

Valentine Hasmer, well known to many members of No. 21 and recently employed on the *Examiner*, is located for the winter in Rhyolite, Nev.

Typesetting machines were used for the first time this year in printing the President's annual message to the Congress. The copy was received at the Government Printing Office in Washington at 2 p. m. and the job was completed at midnight. The utmost secrecy is always maintained in order to keep the contents of this document fresh for the eyes of Congress. The manuscript is always carried to the printshop by one of the President's Secretaries and delivered in person to the Public Printer. Every precaution is taken to prevent a leak, the message being chopped into fine bits and sliced into such tiny sections that many of the compositors who work on the "copy" are not aware they are setting up the President's message. All sheets spoiled in printing, and all proof sheets, as well as the type forms, are securely locked in the vaults, under the eye of the Superintendent, until the message is released.

George H. Branch, for many years employed on the *Examiner*, and who has been Financial Secretary of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, is the latest addition to the list of possible candidates for delegate to the Boston convention of the I. T. U.

Robert Fletcher, monotype operator, recently employed by the Pacific Printing and Engraving Company, left for Washington, D. C., last week, where he has accepted a position in the Government Printing Office.

### COOKS' HELPERS.

Cooks' Helpers' Union, Local No. 110, has made the following nominations for officers to be elected for the ensuing term: For President, George Enos; Vice President, A. S. Brandt; Financial Secretary, Henry Huber; Recording Secretary, Arthur Wilson and H. Huber; Business Agent, J. Schwarz, Charles Lewis and William E. King; Conductor, Charles Thomas and W. Wilson; Trustees, Arthur Wilson, William E. King, Paul Griborn, W. R. Wilson, Edward Johnson and J. Olson; Executive Board, L. Spines, A. Wilson, James Raymond, Thomas Bancroft, Thomas F. Nugent, G. J. Morris, William R. Wilson, Charles John, A. S. Brand, Charles Lewis and H. Olson; Delegates to Labor and Provision Trades Council, Henry Huber, W. E. King, H. Lingo, J. E. Elliott, George Clausen and A. S. Brand.

### MACHINISTS.

San Francisco Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, at the regular meeting held last Wednesday evening, elected the following officers for the current term: President, W. P. Delaney; Vice-President, A. Lunde; Recording Secretary, L. L. Gummow; Financial Secretary, James T. Bailey; Treasurer, L. Geissberger; Conductor, W. S. Wilson; Inside Sentinel, J. J. Griffin; Trustee, A. H. Smith; Auditing Committee—E. Alexander, W. S. Carter and Charles Meyer; Business Agent, E. H. Misner; Delegates to Iron Trades Council—T. Clotworthy, E. H. Misner and A. Treavey; Delegates to Labor Council—J. V. Brown, James Burns, J. P. Bogan, W. P. Delaney, D. P. Haggerty, John A. Kelly, A. Lunde, E. H. Misner, A. G. Moran and T. Venneman; Delegate to State Federation of Labor convention at Vallejo, January 6th, E. L. Reguin.

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union No. 21, will take place on Monday, December 9th, at 2 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Lowell, 266 Twelfth avenue.

MARY A. BARRON, Secretary.

C. O. Pratt, a member of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Chairman of that body, is in this city on an official visit, to study the street railroad conditions. He will visit other cities in the State.



**Charles Lyons**  
**LONDON TAILOR**

BACK ON MARKET STREET

## OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT of Fall and Winter

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

## NEW DOWN TOWN STORE

771 MARKET STREET

731 Van Ness Ave.

1432 Fillmore St.

958 Broadway, OAKLAND

The "STERLING"—back on Market Street—at the old stand, opposite McAllister Street.

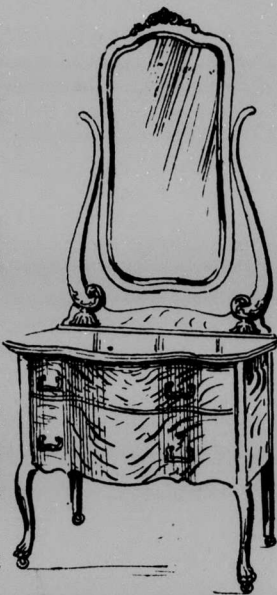
We want you to get acquainted with the new store.

Here's an acquaintance maker.

**Princess  
Dresser**

**\$25.00**

All in quarter-sawed oak—rich grain and polish. Branching legs, with carved claw feet. Huge mirror of heavy French plate. We'd be glad to have you open an account for one.



**STERLING  
FURNITURE COMPANY**  
**1049 MARKET ST.**  
OPPOSITE MCALLISTER



**STREET CARMEN.**

There were 573 votes cast at the election of officers of the Street Carmen's Union last Tuesday. The balloting was confined to candidates for offices where there was opposition. Following is a complete list of the officers-elect: President and Business Agent, R. Cornelius; Vice-President, C. F. Cordes; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Ewing; Recording Secretary, J. H. Eudey; Sentinel, J. W. Santos; Warden, J. W. Leonard; Conductor, Fred Diestel; Correspondent for *Motorman and Conductor*, C. A. Priest; Hospital Board—P. T. Schad, W. Tanner; Housemen on the Executive Committee—W. Irvine, Tom Snyder, Jacob Miller; Executive Board Members—Oak and Broderick barn, A. B. West; Haight, C. A. Priest; Kentucky, P. Slattery; Twenty-fourth street, A. P. Hansen; Twenty-ninth street, Thomas Winslow, D. Grieg; San Mateo, R. L. Francis, W. W. Briare; California and Hyde, C. W. Brown; Sutter, J. W. Clift; Powell, Jackson and Sacramento, T. O'Leary; Turk and Fillmore, Jack McDonald, P. T. Schad; Sutro, J. C. Cooper, H. Odell; Geary, N. Halverson; Castro, F. E. Davidson; Valencia, C. Stokes; Market and Valencia junction, J. W. Leonard; Polk and Larkin, J. A. Lopp; McAllister, J. B. Horne; Union, A. Montgomery.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 elected these officers: President, H. J. Griffith; Vice-President, Harry Collier; Corresponding Secretary, William Goetz; Financial Secretary, T. Wall; Recording Secretary, J. O'Donnell; Treasurer, Leroy D. Nesbit; Delegates to Labor Council—Andrew J. Gallagher, John W. Hogan; Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—Ernest Goldstein, Thomas Cullen, Henry Wesel; Delegate to Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, David Kiley; Sergeant-at-Arms, B. Oseuquedo; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Hopper; Executive Board—Henry Mahoney, Andrew J. Gallagher, John W. Hogan; Delegates to Japanese and Korean Exclusion League—Charles Essel, Nicholas Garrett; Membership Committee—Joseph Reilly, J. Hogan, James Wall; Auditing Committee—Henry Mahoney, William Goetz, J. Hogan; Delegate to State Federation of Labor, John W. Hogan.

**GARMENT WORKERS.**

Garment Workers' Union No. 131 will elect officers at its meeting December 19. The following nominations were made last night: For President, Sarah Hagans; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Walmsley; Recording Secretary, Mary Fenton; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, May Cummings; Treasurer, Fannie Koehl; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mamie Mier; Guide, Anna Culberson; Finance Committee, Gertrude Payne, Anna Culberson and May Fenton; Executive Board, Sarah Hagans, Fannie Koehl, Mary Fenton, Margaret Seaman, Madeline Christensen, Mary Johnson and May Cummings; Delegates to Labor Council, Sarah Hagans, Mary Fenton, May Cummings, Margaret Seaman, Fannie Koehl, Mary Johnson, Mamie Mier and Mrs. J. Walmsley.

Twenty candidates were elected to membership.

**RETAIL CLERKS.**

Retail Clerks, Local No. 432, has elected the following officers: President, L. G. Solomon; First Vice-President, S. Mackay; Second Vice-President, V. Bonn; Secretary, Max E. Licht; Recorder, E. Solomon; Treasurer, D. J. Williams; Guide, G. George; Inside Guard, M. Mendelsohn; Outside Guard, M. Stamper; Trustee, S. Fenster; Delegates to Labor Council—S. Fox and W. H. Stansbury.

The union will have a public installation the first Tuesday evening in January.

Reports were made by the Executive Board that good progress was being made in the early closing agitation in the Mission district, and that many merchants have promised to close their stores at 6 p. m. after the holidays.

**BARTENDERS.**

At the meeting of the Bar Tenders' Union, Local No. 41, held last Monday night, the following were nominated for officers for the ensuing term: For President, E. T. Leaman; Vice-President, John Ringen; Recording Secretary, A. Zimmermann; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Vera (incumbent); Inspector, Peter Tully; Business Agent, P. Wilhelm. Further nominations may be made at the next meeting. The number of sick on the list of this union has been reduced, the amount of benefits being only \$43 as against \$111 the week before. Four applications for membership were presented. The working button issued last Monday for the current month is black on brown.

**MACHINE HANDS.**

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing term by Machine Hands' Union No. 715, I. A. of M.: J. C. Smith, President; William Black, Vice-President; D. McLennan, Recording Secretary; W. C. Wickmire, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph Byrne, Conductor; W. H. Finnie, Sentinel; J. W. Jones and Paul Cheader, Trustees, 6 and 18 months, respectively; Edward Corcoran, J. Z. Smith and James Hickey, Delegates to Iron Trades Council; D. McLennan and William Black, Delegates to Labor Council.

**SAIL MAKERS.**

The Sail Makers' Union has elected the following as officers for the next term: E. J. Walcott, President; Louis Polsen, Vice-President; Charles H. Hatch, Secretary; Carl Hansen, Treasurer; Albert Hamburger, Reuben Boland, Harry Smith, Trustees; Louis Neilsen, William Davis and Joseph Doyle, Finance Committee. The union indorsed the Milkers' boycott.

**CIGAR MAKERS.**

Cigar Makers' Union No. 228 has made the following nominations for officers to be elected December 19: For President, Fred Westcott; Vice-President, J. Stone; Financial Secretary, E. G. Filbert; Recording Secretary, George Simmons; Treasurer, C. Gleisnor; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Schloke; Trustees, H. Schaleen, F. Kay, Charles Maryzk, James Wright, H. K. Flucke and H. Noble.

**JANITORS.**

Janitors' Union has nominated the following as officers for the ensuing term: J. Matheson, President; C. Erickson, Vice-President; B. Stone, Financial Secretary; H. Brockowsky, Recording Secretary; J. W. Spencer, Treasurer; M. Cobas, Guide; J. B. Perucini, Trustee; E. Erickson, J. Matheson, C. Shuttlesworth, Delegates to Labor Council.

The Iron Molders' Union at its meeting Tuesday night appointed T. Hansen, M. Eagan, E. J. Dillon, T. Dowd and A. T. Wynn a committee to arrange for a high jinks to be given at a time to be named by the committee. John I. Nolan, Business Agent of the union, has gone to Cincinnati to attend a session of the International Executive Board. He will be absent several weeks.

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**THE REAL ASIATIC QUESTION.**

There is every indication that the law makers of Canada and the United States will have little opportunity to dodge the exclusion of Asiatics' question, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*. From the Pacific Coast there comes an insistent demand that the country remain a white man's country and the very best of economic argument follows up the demand.

If every argument in favor of the Asiatic laborer is allowed to stand, the fact remains that the great question is the future ownership of the fertile lands that is threatened by the coolies of the Orient. Unless proper restrictive measures are taken it will be but a question of time until the western slope will be in the hands of an Oriental colony, characteristically foreign to our forms of government, our people, our standards of living and wholly unassimilable from every reasonable view point. Failure to restrict means that the territory in question will be wholly in the hands of the Orientals with the whites driven out as they have been from the fisheries, saw mill, boat building and other industries in which the Japanese have gained a foothold.

It is a simple matter to argue in favor of the coolie by saying his labor cannot compete with that of the white man. He receives less because he is not as strong physically as some other workers and he accepts less as a matter of course. If this were true, the mere fact of numbers would very soon force all workers to the Japanese level of wages for like. When Hungarian and other south European laborers came to us by the hundreds of thousands, the employers declared it paid them better to hire two cheap, inferior men than it did to employ one good man at better wages. It would be the same again. Wages are not paid in varying amounts only when it suits the purpose of the employer. His practice is to find the lowest wage level and then put all hands on an equality.

But, as has been said, giving the Asiatic every advantage of argument in his favor, the white man cannot consent to allow him to become a partner in his work and wages, his living and social conditions. The question is impossible.

Inasmuch as Canada and the United States have been on exhibition by way of forceful protests against this class of labor, it is of interest to have an English view of the question. Sidney Brooks, the London correspondent for *Harper's Weekly*, in part said, in that publication:

"It should have been obvious enough that California and British Columbia, so far as the problem of Asiatic immigration is concerned, stand on identical ground and for identical reasons, and that the causes which had provoked an explosion in the one were extremely likely to provoke an explosion in the other. The parallel between the conditions in the American State and in the Canadian Province is, indeed, singularly close. In both districts you find a comparatively small English-speaking community scattered over a beautiful and bountiful country. Both front upon the Pacific, and are equally exposed to emigration from the Orient. Both are only in the first stage of their material development, and both suffer from a chronic shortage of labor. Each has experimented with the Chinese coolie, and each for deeper reasons than mere local trade-union jealousy has felt compelled to bring the experiment to an end. The American Congress passed a whole series of Chinese exclusion laws; the legislature of British Columbia more simply, and not less efficaciously, imposed a poll-tax of \$500 on each laborer from the Celestial Empire on landing. On neither side of the boundary did local statesmanship display any great gift of prevision. Both in San Francisco and in Vancouver it was comfortably assumed that with the exclusion of the Chinese the problem of Asiatic immigration was solved. Neither foresaw that the Japanese and the Koreans would eventually take their place and reproduce essentially the same conditions. Both when they awoke to the consequences of the new

invasion found their hands politically tied, and both have tried by violence to shuffle out of treaty obligations. The position of California in relation to the Federal government is fundamentally that of the position of British Columbia in relation to the Dominion government. In both cases a national treaty permitting and even encouraging Japanese immigration is locally resisted. In both cases the Federal authorities, caught between the revolting State on the one side and the Japanese government on the other, are at their wit's end how to compose the matter, and to extricate themselves from a situation that is at once painful and ludicrous.

Even the minor circumstances and expediences of the two dilemmas are curiously similar. The immediate interest of both California and British Columbia is to import all the labor they can lay hands on. Such material progress as they have already compassed would unquestionably have been beyond their capacity to produce had it not been for the coolies of the Asiatic mainland. It was Chinese labor that brought the first transcontinental railroad to San Francisco. In ditch-work and dam-work, in all the rougher forms of reclamation and development, the efficiency and persistence of Asiatic labor have been invaluable. In picking and packing fruit, in the vineyards, in the fish canneries, in the mines, and on the railroads, as laundrymen, as cooks and household servants, and as farm-hands, the Chinese and Japanese have furnished both California and British Columbia not only with the best supply of labor that any part of America has ever had at its disposal, but better than could be obtained anywhere else. The European workers who pour in through the Atlantic ports rarely reach the Pacific, and the Californians and British Columbians see all round them vast areas of territory lying uncleared and unimproved, and works of development waiting to be done that neither native Americans nor Canadians, nor white immigrants, have any longer the patience to undertake. On both sides of the boundary-line the capitalists, there can be little question, would favor a reasonable, and even a liberal, influx of Asiatic coolies, would even, I think, be prepared to evolve a community based upon a system of indentured and semi-servile labor. But the masses both in California and British Columbia, with a sounder though not necessarily a less selfish instinct, reject any such plan with unanimous ferocity. It still, however, remains the fact that the Asiatic colonies in and around San Francisco and Vancouver contribute vitally to the economic and industrial fabric of the communities in which they have settled; that the Japanese especially make cheery, industrious, peaceable immigrants, not meddling with politics, rarely if ever becoming a charge on the local treasury, but living simply and innocuously though without a trace of Chinese squalor, supporting their own churches, publishing their own papers, and providing the unskilled labor of which neither the railroads, nor the farmers, nor the fruit-growers, nor the mines, nor the canneries can ever have enough.

But the question, it is rightly felt, is not one to be settled on merely utilitarian grounds. Admitting to the full the serviceableness and the virtues of the Japanese coolies, it is still profoundly true that their unrestricted immigration means the planting in California and British Columbia of a vast alien colony, exclusive, inscrutable, unassimilative, bound together in an offensive and defensive organization, with fewer wants and a lower standard of living than their neighbors, maintaining intact their peculiar customs and characteristics, morals, and ideals of home and family life, with neither the wish nor the capacity to amalgamate, or even conform, with the civilization upon which they have intruded, and gradually, by the mere pressure of numbers, undermining the very foundation of the white man's well-being. To such a visitation California and British Columbia may well object; from such a prospect they may well shrink. Their industries may be retarded, their crops go unharvested,

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the yield of their vineyards and fruit-farms may rot away through sheer lack of the indispensable labor, their whole progress may be checked—these are but the passing exigencies of a day. What they have to safeguard is the future and the distinctiveness of their race and civilization, and in their passionate and unalterable conviction they cannot be protected unless the free ingress of Orientals is restricted and regulated.

That is the real Pacific question—not a question of naval or commercial supremacy, but of the social and economic relations that are to obtain between the white and yellow peoples. Among the English-speaking communities that border the Pacific, whether they live under the Union Jack or under the Stars and Stripes, there exists a deep instinctive popular determination—one of those irresistible movements of opinion which the highest statesmanship may possibly succeed in guiding, but which no statesmanship can ever hope to stem—to exclude from their sparsely-settled territories the concentrated masses of China and Japan. It is a determination ministered to by the jealousy of trade-unionism, and by all the ugly instincts of racial antipathy. But it has also its better side. The English-speaking peoples and the type of civilization, manners, morals, and beliefs which they represent, stand for a cause that demands and deserves the last support that can be given it. California, British Columbia, New Zealand, and Australia know this and feel it already. It will not be long before Great Britain and the whole of America know and feel it, too. There is no more urgent need than that the problem of Asiatic immigration into English-speaking countries should be taken out of the hands of mobs and vested in those of statesmen.

#### NOT INJUNCTION GOVERNMENT.

Section 25, Bill of Rights of Oklahoma, intends to do away with the injunction as a part of its government. It reads:

"The Legislature shall pass laws defining contempt and regulating the proceedings and punishment in matters of contempt; provided, that any person accused of violating or disobeying, when not in the presence or hearing of the court, or judge sitting as such, any order of injunction or restraint, made or entered by any court or judge of the State, shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In no case shall a penalty or punishment be imposed for contempt until an opportunity to be heard is given." (Sec. 25, Bill of Rights.)

This is the first instance of the kind in this country and it ought to assist in forming a national law covering the same ground.

In labor disputes, particularly, the injunction has been made to take the place of the common law whenever the employer wanted to do something that did not find warrant in the law.

There has not been a single injunction granted in advance of a strike, to restrain it, that was not set aside on hearing and as the right of employees to work or not to work has been established there is no reason for permitting courts to continue to step in and order men to work when they know they are doing so to their disadvantage.

We hope, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, that Congress will do something to protect employees from the unfairness of the courts that show a too ready disposition to interfere with their acknowledged rights as citizens and employees.

Guilty on three counts of intimidation was the verdict in the common pleas court in the case of Frank McGee, of Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, national organizer of the Foundrymen's Union, growing out of labor troubles at the McLagon foundry, here. The court sentenced McGee to four months in jail on each of the three counts, and immediately an appeal was taken. The labor organizer was released on bonds of \$2,500.

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

New Zealand has been held up to the working world as the best of everything on earth for the workers. The many advantages offered because of the excellent labor laws have been told and retold until one has come to regard the colony as the forerunner of something close to the Promised Land, but there is a blur on the industrial painting, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, that takes away a lot of promise from the picture of everlasting peace, prosperity and mutual forbearance between the employer and the employee.

Compulsory arbitration has had its run in New Zealand. It has been in operation for some time and until labor felt the sting of adverse decision it was a fine thing. The employers were forced to comply with the judgments delivered or go out of business and, until labor suffered, as it declared, from an adverse decision, we heard of the blessings of the law and were advised to hurry along and get a good one exactly like it.

But, the end has come. A dispute between the packing houses and their employees was referred to the usual arbitration board which decided against the men. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals and pending the decision the men struck, contrary to law. They have been advised by the court that the law will hold them responsible to the extent of fine, or imprisonment for one year if the fine is not paid.

The new story will take something from the popularity of the compulsory plan for settling labor troubles. It will now be plain enough for all to see that compulsory arbitration is not arbitration but a court hearing with a court decision which all parties must obey or pay the penalty.

The outcome of this recent situation will be watched with interest. Will the men defy the court, will the court have the courage to enforce its decision or will the men make amends, recognize the justice of the law and get back to work on the terms offered? At any rate the compulsory arbitration law has been put to the test and found wanting. When men demand that a law apply only one way in labor matters, that all advantage be given to only one side, they are doomed to disappointment.

Those of our workmen who have been standing up for compulsory arbitration without understanding what it means can take a lesson from the book of New Zealand. With us a decree would be permissible of enforcement even if every workman had to go to prison or be forced to labor at the terms of the award. An arbitration law cannot be used one way one day and repudiated the next when capital and labor are involved in controversy. We rather imagine that the majority of us will prefer the mutual agreement resting on the honor of both parties to the court decree with its fine or prison back of it.

#### PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers:

The *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy, Ill.  
All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

*Century Magazine*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper*, and *Lippincott's Magazine*.

*Good Housekeeping*, *Farm and Home*, *Orange Judd Farmer*, *New England Homestead*, *American Agriculturist* and *Current Events*, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

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Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Market St.  
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.  
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## CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

and Secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the President and Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to jointly recommend to the membership of the two organizations interested an amalgamation in accordance with the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The report was concurred in.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The matter of the revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workers of America was taken up at the opening of the afternoon session. Several resolutions dealing with the subject were considered by the Committee on Adjustment, which reported a substitute. Later President Gompers presented the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

"Resolved, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workers, but, on the contrary, are hereby reaffirmed.

"Resolved, That within ninety days after the close of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

"Resolved, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

"Resolved, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct."

A resolution by the Teamsters' delegation, instructing the Executive Council to enforce the law

with respect to the seating of dual bodies in control of labor unions was adopted.

A jurisdiction dispute between the International Shingle Weavers' Union and the International Steam Engineers' Union was settled by agreement, which reads:

"Sec. 1. Jurisdiction of all engineers is conceded to the International Union of the Steam Engineers in all places where a local of that organization exists.

"Sec. 2. In localities where no union of engineers exists, members of this craft working in shingle mills may become members of the International Shingle Weavers.

"Sec. 3. The International Shingle Weavers' Union agrees to accept as full initiation fee the card of members of the I. U. S. E. The Engineers' Union also agrees to accept as full initiation fee the card of all capable engineers who may have been taken into the International Shingle Weavers' Union under the provisions of this agreement."

### Eleventh Day.

The Committee on Organization presented its report at the opening of the Eleventh Day's session.

A resolution regarding the organization of female retail clerks, and securing for them a minimum wage of \$9 a week, was reported by the committee that the subject-matter be taken up by the Executive Council and that State branches and central labor bodies be notified of the same. Concurred in.

The convention concurred in the following, introduced by the Butchers' delegation:

Resolution No. 31—By Delegates E. W. Potter, Homer D. Call, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

"WHEREAS, No great progress can be made by the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. in the trust packing houses, where the strike took place in 1904, because the packers seem to be, and the butcher workmen believe they are, antagonistic towards their union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, two to be international officers, and one a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to meet with the packers and request them to define their future policy towards the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America.

"Resolved, That the said committee shall act in the matter and make a report back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within three months from the adjournment of this present convention."

The following, amended by the committee, was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at the last convention held at Baltimore, Md., June, 1907, elected me to the office President, and

"WHEREAS, I am somewhat handicapped in the work of trying to make the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union one of the foremost organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

"WHEREAS, This is impossible on account of conditions that exist among the officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, at its twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the affairs of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and reorganize said International Ladies Garment Workers' Union if necessary."

The committee further recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the request that they take the matter up as soon as possible. Concurred in.

Several resolutions, making requests for organizers, were referred to the Executive Council.

In the matter of having the Constitution of the national and international unions printed in the Spanish language for circulation in Porto Rico, the committee recommended that this subject should be

taken up by each national and international union during the coming year, and that national and international unions that have not as yet acted upon the matter be requested by the Executive Council to assist, so that in the near future there will be a thorough organization of all crafts in Porto Rico. Concurred in.

The convention indorsed the report of the Special Committee on Eight-Hour Workday which, in part, reads as follows:

"Your Special Committee to which was referred the question of the Eight-Hour Workday and its universal enforcement, begs leave to report that we have collected the replies from the various international organizations in response to the circular on this subject, issued by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in pursuance of the instructions of the Minneapolis Convention; and, recognizing that a movement of this character, in order to be progressive and successful, must have general active support and sympathy, regard the sentiments as conveyed in these replies as having a most important bearing on this question, and have shaped our recommendations accordingly. \* \* \*

"We believe the movement for a shorter workday to be one of the most important and beneficial measures of the labor movement; as rest and recreation are absolutely essential to the moral and social advancement of the human race. Physical exhaustion is not conducive to healthy ideas of the desire for self-improvement, and it is difficult to inspire victims of long hours with the proper zeal for their own interests.

"We regard the reduction of the hours of labor as paramount to all other considerations, even to an increase in wages, except in such trades and callings where the earnings are so meagre as to make it difficult to maintain a fair standard of living. But in these trades in which the development of machinery is making such wonderful strides, it is absolutely necessary that the hours of work be shortened, in order that the opportunity for employment be shared by all members. \* \* \*

"We therefore urge the persistent agitation and effort to shorten the hours of labor in each trade, by such process as may be most practicable in their respective interests. We are not in favor of universal aggressive action for the establishment of the eight-hour day, at this time, because there are trades and callings now working ten hours a day and in some instances longer. Hence, we repeat that the agitation to gradually reduce the hours of labor should be effectively maintained, and that organizations prepare for action by the accumulation of sufficient funds in order that they can sustain contests in the event that the effort is resisted by employers. With the growing power of labor, we find the antagonism of its enemies becoming more pronounced and centered, and that they are arraying themselves against us with all the weapons that unscrupulous wealth and its influences can command. Labor's success has been achieved at great sacrifice to the workers and its struggles have taught that to depend solely on the right and justice of our contentions may mean victory long deferred, so let us prepare by further agitation and education, the accumulation of sufficient funds and what is of equal importance, the selection of such suitable time and opportunity as will favor the most immediate success, with the least degree of suffering and privation."

On recommendation of the Committee on Labels, the following was indorsed:

"Resolved, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner."

The following was concurred in:

"\* \* \* WHEREAS, The organization of label leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions, and organized on the lines of central bodies, as illustrated by Union Label League No. 1, of Denver,



Colo., and followed by Union Label League No. 2, Pueblo, Colo.; No. 3, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 4, Winnipeg, Manitoba; No. 5, Kansas City, Mo.; No. 6, St. Louis, Mo., and No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., has demonstrated it to be the most practical and beyond question the best plan yet devised and put in operation for the education of organized labor along label lines and the benefits to be derived therefrom; therefore, be it

*"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, requests the Executive Council to instruct the district and other organizers to secure the organization of such label leagues in all cities where subordinate unions exist."*

The convention concurred in the following:

*"\* \* \* Resolved, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that all local independent Women's Label Leagues should affiliate with the Women's International Union Label League. We further advise and urge all paid and voluntary organizers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated and friendly unions to use their moral influence and give their generous support to the effort to bring about affiliation and concentration of organization and united effort among the women trade union label advocates of our country, and to this end we heartily re-indorse and commend the Women's International Union Label League."*

The committee recommended adoption of the following:

Resolution No. 68—By International Typographical Union delegation:

*"WHEREAS, It appearing from practical demonstration that there is a great dearth of information concerning the labels used by the various labor unions of the United States, and that this is due to a lack of publicity, be it*

*"Resolved, That in order to familiarize the membership of organized labor with the union labels indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, recommend that the label unions set apart an appropriation for the purpose of having continuously printed, in the labor press, the labels of the said unions."*

Concurred in.

The committee reported at considerable length on the question of a "Universal Label." Its conclusions were not in favor of the plan, and the convention concurred.

The following recommendation was adopted:

*"That authority be granted for the free distribution to the central bodies and local unions of the union-label bulletins now at headquarters; also that all international unions, city central bodies and local unions inaugurate an effective campaign for the union label."*

The following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved, That the President of the A. F. of L. be authorized to call a conference of five members, consisting of one person from each of five Label Organizations to meet in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable, in conjunction with the President, devise ways and means to best promote the advancement of the use of and demand for union label products, and the publishing of a Label Law digest."*

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Laws reported favorably on a resolution fixing the per diem of organizers and members of the Executive Council when engaged in official business at \$5 a day, hotel expenses and railroad fare. Concurred in.

The following, reported by the Committee on State Organization, was adopted:

*"WHEREAS, Many local unions do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor within their respective States, and being fully cognizant of the value of such organizations to the labor movement in general, and believing that the American Federation of Labor is capable of wielding much influence in strengthening State branches, it is hereby*

*"Resolved, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Con-*

*vention of the American Federation of Labor that a circular letter be issued by the Secretary setting forth the advantages of State branches, and advising all local unions whether directly connected with the A. F. of L., or through their international unions, to affiliate with their State Federation of Labor at the earliest possible moment; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the officers of each State branch desiring to receive the benefit of the distribution of said circular shall, upon the call of the Secretary of the A. F. of L., furnish him with a list of local unions to which they wish said proposed circulars sent, together with the names and addresses of their secretaries."*

The following report of the Building Trades Committee was concurred in by a unanimous vote:

*"We, your Committee on Building Trades, find that in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council relative to a conference held between sub-committee representing the Executive Council and the Structural Trades Alliance; the committee having given the subject its earnest consideration and believing it to be to the best interest of the labor movement in general that it be under one head; we, therefore, recommend to the twenty-seventh Annual Convention that a department of Building Trades of the A. F. of L. be created, said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades Organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L. and to be given authority over the Building Trades sections; said sections and central body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L. to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the Building Trades."*

*"We further recommend that all local unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with the central bodies of the A. F. of L."*

The following was adopted:

*"\* \* \* WHEREAS, The introduction of other motive power than steam is taken advantage of by the employers of labor to lower the wages of the operator which the International Union of Steam Engineers has worked so hard for years to build up; therefore, be it*

*"Resolved, That hoisting and portable local unions of the International Unions of Steam Engineers have jurisdiction over the motive power of all derricks, cement-mixers, hod-hoists, pumps and other machines used on construction work; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That this shall not, however, be construed as preventing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from using a hand or electric winch for the purpose of pulling wire or cable through conduits, nor the wiring and repairing of all electrical appliances."*

*"Resolved, That the Building Trades organizations be requested to give all the assistance possible to the Hoisting and Portable Locals of the I. U. S. E. in maintaining the scale of wages now paid on this work."*

In connection with a resolution relating to the action of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver in constantly harrasing labor unions with law suits, the committee recommended that all national, international and central bodies be requested to contribute toward a fund to contest the legality of the boycott in Colorado, and that the Executive Council take immediate action on the case. Concurred in.

The following was favorably reported and adopted:

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate George L. Berry, of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

*"WHEREAS, Believing that the general interest of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are jeopardized in the legal proceedings now instituted against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, by the United Typothetae of America, subordinate to the Manufacturers' Association; and*

*"WHEREAS, The rights of said members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to determine the policies which they desire to establish, viz.: the union shop and the inauguration of the eight-hour day, are denied them through the signing of a contract by the former board of directors in direct violation of clearly defined instructions of a convention in session and the Constitution on which they were elected; also the sentiments of the entire membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and*

*"WHEREAS, By the issuing of a temporary injunction, the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, their agents and local subordinate officers, are enjoined from in any way advancing the eight-hour workday and the union shop at any time without the opportunity of presenting the facts, which would, without a question of doubt, establish the illegality of the contract, and also the injustice brought about in the issuing of a restraining order, which would for any length of time, stop the progress of the eight-hour day and the union shop; and*

*"WHEREAS, By the issuing of said injunction the interest of all organizations in the printing industry are affected in furthering the eight-hour workday and the union shop, and in lieu of such condition the American Federation of Labor in Convention are respectfully requested to indorse the following: Be it*

*"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Norfolk, Virginia, November 11th, 1907, indorse the position of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in their effort to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop in the printing industry, and thereby further the principles of trades unionism; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That all moral support within the power of the American Federation of Labor be given the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in their efforts to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop. And that President Gompers be empowered to lend all advice necessary in bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court and establish the equity and justice due the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, which effect would assure the success of the shorter workday and the union shop policy."*

The following was adopted unanimously:

*"WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit:*

*"The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it*

*"Resolved, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that act; further*

*"Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body."*

A resolution by Max S. Hayes, dealing with the judiciary, was adopted when amended to read as follows:

*"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the twenty-seventh Convention of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the Federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or States, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being*

(Continued on page 12.)



**JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE**

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at headquarters on the 30th ult., and was called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President E. B. Carr, President Tveitmoe being excused on account of absence from the city. Delegate Fred Graham was also excused.

Mr. T. R. Ango, Secretary of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Association, on request of Delegate Bowlan, addressed the Board. Mr. Ango stated that the employing laundry men were taking a lively interest in the work of exclusion, owing to the fact that they were confronted with keen competition by Orientals, and further stated that his organization had contributed the sum of \$10 and pledged their support to the League morally, and by monthly contributions. The remarks of Mr. Ango were well received and a vote of thanks was extended to his organization for the interest shown in our movement.

COMMUNICATIONS.—From Mr. Edward M. Hulme, Professor of History of the University of Idaho, requesting arguments and data on Japanese Exclusion; received and request granted. From Professor Henry von Berge, of Buffalo, N. Y., requesting a list of publications of the League; received and request granted. From Mr. P. J. Batkin, of Stanford University, asking that the University of Idaho be placed upon the mailing list; received and request granted. From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of the League's publications; received and filed. From Mr. Earl Bowman, of the College of Gettysburg, Pa., asking for information and publications of the League in reference to the exclusion of Asiatics; received and request granted. From Lathers, Stage Employees of Oakland, Printing Pressmen, Coopers, Electrical Mechanics No. 1, Granite Cutters of Knowles, Stage Employees of Los Angeles, and Bartenders of Bakersfield, remitting their regular monthly contributions to the League and pledging their continued support; received, noted and acknowledged.

BILLS.—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

A. E. Yoell, salary.....	\$ 35 00
James D. Grahame, salary.....	15 00
T. McCarthy, salary.....	15 00
State B. T. C., rent to December 31..	40 00
Star Towell Supply Company, two months' service .....	2 00
Commercial Supply Co., supplies....	9 20
Postage .....	7 50

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—The Secretary reported all routine work attended to; also the receipt of a large number of communications requesting information, and the mailing of a large number of our publications throughout the East and Middle West and to all United States Congressmen. The report of the Secretary was received and approved.

COMMITTEES.—Publicity and Statistics.—This Committee reported the general petitions about completed and that they would be ready for distribution before the next general meeting of the League. In the matter relative to the individual petitions, Delegate Benham reported that for the printing of the first 100,000 the amount would be \$85, and twenty per cent off for the succeeding 100,000. On motion the matter was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to confer with the President and Secretary of the League and to proceed to have the same printed. Organizing Committee.—Delegate Bowlan reported having visited a number of organizations and meeting with a great deal of encouragement. The delegate reported the Laundry Wagon Drivers as joining the League and pledging their support. Finance Committee reported progress.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to prepare a statement accompanied by laundry statistics, the same to be submitted at the next meeting of the League, with a view of presenting the same to the Board of Supervisors for their consideration.

On motion, it was unanimously decided to invite speakers for the next general meeting of the League and President Tveitmoe, Delegates Benham and Carr

were appointed a committee to procure the same. The meeting then adjourned. Respectfully submitted,  
A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

## NOTICE.

Regular monthly meeting of the League will take place this Sunday, December 8, at 2:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Delegates are earnestly requested to attend.

**FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.**

Government ownership of railways in Italy is something of a new venture, so far as their operation is concerned. Up to within two years ago, the lines were government owned and leased to private companies, but the results in management were so disastrous that the government took the roads over to itself. Prior to this time, the roads were the laughing stock of the world. Trains were never on time; cars were small, and poorly kept. Every dollar of earnings was turned into profit by the companies, with the result that the lines suffered, and the employees were poorly paid.

The government will be compelled to put more than one hundred millions into their railroads, within the next two years, and it is estimated that within the next ten years, more than two hundred millions will have to be spent to bring the roads up to a fair working condition. The gross returns for the first year of government ownership and operation exceeded those of the last year of private management by eight million dollars.

The operation of the lines has been greatly improved, much of the rolling stock has been renewed, and the wages of the inferior employees have been increased by over four hundred thousand dollars. There are about one hundred thousand employees, who are paid yearly salaries as follows:

Engineers .....	\$540.00
Conductors .....	420.00
Switchmen .....	360.00
Signalmen (with lodgings).....	140.00

Each employee receives two weeks' vacation, with pay.

In addition to improvement in wages and operation, the government reduced its charges for passenger transportation from forty to sixty per cent; freight charges will also be lowered, and, in every respect, government ownership of railways in Italy promises to be a vast improvement over the dual arrangement of government ownership and corporation management.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

The Grand Forks (B. C.) mine and smelter employees of the Granby Smelter Company have had their wages cut 50 cents a day, commencing November 1. This will affect all the miners in the Phoenix camp, as the British Columbia Copper Company and the Dominion Copper Company will make a similar cut.

University extension lectures are now delivered at meetings of the Trades and Labor Council of a month, according to the importance of the position, Sydney, Australia, by professors of the university, who at the same time receive instruction as to objects of the labor movement.

In the Police Court at New Haven, Conn., on September 26, Frank J. McGee, of Worcester, Mass., was fined \$400 and sentenced to two years in the County Jail on a charge of intimidating strike-breakers at McLagon & Co's foundry in that city.

The school teachers of Syracuse, Ohio, are out on strike. The law requires that teachers shall be paid not less than \$40 a month, but the Board of Education of Syracuse finds itself unable to pay more than \$25. The teachers demand the legal scale.

The committee appointed in Melbourne, Australia, some nine months ago to inquire into the apprenticeship question, unhesitatingly condemned the lax manner in which apprentices are being taught their trade in Australia.

## United States P.O. Money Orders and Government Bonds

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## THE PUBLIC HORSE.

For years it has been impossible to get Mr. Rockefeller to say anything for publication. After Judge Landis' decision he became quite talkative, but his talk was what might be expected from a "great public benefactor" who feels that he has not been fairly understood by the public he loves and for which he works.

First, be it understood, he bears no malice, which, all things considered, is very kind of him. Why he should bear malice does not appear.

In an interview at that time he said:

"I am harnessed to a cart in which the people ride. Whether I like it or not I must work for the rest. I cannot evade this responsibility if I would. But I do not complain of this, I am willing to draw my share of the load as long as I am able.

"The first step I took meant obligating myself to workmen who henceforward looked to me for employment, and investors who put in their money and looked to me for results. At every step forward the load was heavier. The workmen numbered a few score at first, then a few hundreds, then thousands. There was a similar increase in the number of investors who could hold me to account. While I worked for myself, I had to work for them, whether or no. To-day, retired from active business, retired, that is, from business for myself, the capital I have invested makes work for thousands and opens opportunities for thousands of others to place their savings profitably.

"No man with money can escape this responsibility, or loosen this yoke from his neck. We are servants, and not masters, we who are or have been engaged in large business affairs. It is to our vital interest that the country prosper, that the people prosper. They can destroy us, or our business, or at least destroy our power of serving them. We would probably suffer the least. The richest man can eat but three meals a day, and it does not take a fortune to dress very well indeed, or to provide real luxury in living."

We imagine, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, that Mr. Rockefeller has the cart load a trifle misplaced. The people surely have paid well for the ride John D. has given them and, at best, the majority of them have not been in the cart, but under it.

This obligation of the workman to his employer who invests his money sounds amateurish. If it had not been for the workmen there would be no Standard Oil Company to assess \$29,000,000 for breaking the law that was passed to give every shipper the same rate. Mr. Rockefeller's company has given the little competitor a rough ride in the cart. The rest of us have had to pay for transportation in the same cart and have not ridden in it. We furnished the road.

The threat at the end of the quotation shows the teeth of the business man who has had his own way so long that he cannot brook interference even from his government. The working people will starve sooner than their employers. The working people in this country have different ideas about starving by order of the employer and it does not agree with that of Mr. Rockefeller either.

No workman wants to destroy business. No one desires to hamper honest investment. The real objection to its methods is that every workman knows as he works for wages he must not only create sufficient to pay fair dividends on the money invested in the business, but that he must make enough to pay returns on printed certificates that represent no investment other than the cost of printing. He works to make money for a real dollar and must also do as much for an imaginary dollar that has never been in the business at all. In fairness we might say that Standard Oil has not been seriously accused of watering its stocks.

Suppose the employer paid his workmen the regular rate per day and then paid his shadow an equal amount? Just imagine the result in financial circles. That is just what it means to the workman "who

owes his life to his employer because he invested his money."

For a quiet person Mr. Rockefeller talked quite some. In another interview he said:

"The present policy of the administration spells disaster. Confidence is the basis of every material. Unless there is public confidence in business affairs we are lost as a nation. We are not growing confident as a nation, but are proceeding in the other direction."

How can there be public confidence in business when the business managers demand that violation of a law, establishing equal rights to all, be accorded to them? What degree of confidence can the public have in a criminal who defies the laws and does it by saying it is for the public good?

Referring to the unloading of stocks following the decision of Judge Landis, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"The world already has a foretaste of it, since an extreme penalty imposed upon one corporation with a limited number of shareholders, so to speak, has caused a loss of confidence reflected in a falling stock market, a tightening of money, a fear of the future. Your newspapers are full of this slump and of the feeling of unrest. They ascribe it to only one thing. What will be the effect when similar action is taken against the corporations with myriads of stockholders scattered throughout the entire country, the investor of moderate means, the widow and the orphan? There can be but one answer.

"The present situation will be intensified many fold. It does not require an expert to reason that out. The most superficial thinker can do it."

Mr. Baer introduced the widow and the orphan to us several years ago. His defense was about the same as Mr. Rockefeller's but it was not taken very seriously. Men of the age of 80 usually are orphans, some of them are bereft much earlier. Of the widows we cannot say, but when one of them has the foresight to get her coin into Standard we take it that the rest of us need not worry about her getting along.

His entire argument is, "What the investor does is right." If he breaks the law he has that right and if stocks tumble because he must obey the law, like the rest of us, business interests are going to suffer. And, furthermore, if he wills it they do suffer. What a splendid tribute to the law-abiding manager of a corporation. Public demand is not against stocks, it is for the right of every business to live.

When this money panic is over the stocks will be back in the same places from which they floated when the stringency came on. They sell to-day and come back to-morrow, each time at a profit to the original owner. The earning value of the stock is there all the time unless the big fellows overreach and really suspend business to make their play good.

The end of the argument of the head of the Standard is all found in his statement, "The Standard Oil Company is in no danger, for it has done no wrong." Fortunately for the business interests of the country outside of the trust, his decision is not accepted. When a criminal is caught with the goods, he seldom protests his innocence. That, again, is where the Standard is different.

The Rock Island Railroad system has laid off 2,500 men from its construction and track forces. Although the road centers in Chicago, the order did not affect any employees in that city and the maintenance crews were not disturbed. The construction crews in every Western State where the road goes, from Illinois to Texas, were reduced.

A law just promulgated at Rome, Italy, provides that railroad employees shall in future come under the same regulations as employees of the other departments of the Government. This will make railroad men who take part in strikes liable to punishment for misdemeanor.

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## CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS OF THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 9.)

re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.  
"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the A. F. of L. that our laws should be so amended that no Federal court of less jurisdiction than the Supreme Court of the United States shall have authority to declare any State or Federal law unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court shall not have power to declare such laws unconstitutional except by the unanimous vote of the court sitting in bank; and further, that no State court of less jurisdiction than the Supreme Court of the State shall have power to declare any State law unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court of the State shall not exercise such power except by unanimous vote of the court."

The following, reported by the Committee on Education, was adopted:

"That portion of the Executive Council's report headed 'Labor's Memorial Day,' was referred to your committee. The committee indorses the Council's recommendation that the convention designate a day to be known as and declare itself in favor of the general observance of 'Labor's Memorial Day.'

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that the second Sunday in the month of May be the day to be so designated and observed."

### Twelfth Day

In lieu of lengthy resolutions dealing with the issue raised by the National Manufacturers' Association with respect to carrying on a union-smashing campaign, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"Your committee concurs in the spirit and intent of this resolution and recommends that one special assessment of one cent per capita be levied to combat the work of the Manufacturers' Association in Los Angeles and other places where similar conditions exist.

"Your committee further recommends that all national and international organizations directly interested in this situation send one or more organizers, as per the advice of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to successfully prosecute the work necessary to ultimately organize the workers of Los Angeles and other places where like conditions exist."

Concurred in.

### Election of Officers.

The first business of the afternoon session of Saturday, the 23d ult., was the election of officers.

Samuel Gompers was nominated for President and re-elected by unanimous vote for the first time in many years.

Other officers elected were:

First Vice-President, James Duncan of the Granite Workers.

Second Vice-President, John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers.

Third Vice-President, James O'Connell of International Association of Machinists.

Fourth Vice-President, Max Morris of the Retail Clerks.

Fifth Vice-President, D. A. Hayes of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Sixth Vice-President, Daniel J. Keefe of the Longshoremen's Association.

Seventh Vice-President, W. D. Huber of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Eighth Vice-President, Joseph F. Valentine of the Iron Molders' Union.

Treasurer, John B. Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors.

Secretary, Frank Morrison of the Typographical Union.

All of the foregoing were re-elected without opposition.

Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union and John E. Potts of the Carpenters were nominated

for first delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. Furuseth was elected.

For second delegate, John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and James J. Creamer of the Machinists were nominated. Creamer was elected.

Hugh Frayne of the Sheet Metal Workers was elected Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades Congress.

Denver was chosen as the convention city for 1908.

The following was indorsed:

"Resolved, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people."

The convention indorsed the following:

Resolution No. 136—By Delegates American Federation of Musicians:

"WHEREAS, The United States is at present passing through a financial crisis, caused, so alleged, by a shortage of money, the commercial life blood of the nation, which has already caused widespread suffering by a paralyzation of business and the laying off or discharge of hundreds of wage-earners, which is further increased by the refusing to honor the demands of their depositors, many of whom are working people, except under certain restrictions; and

"WHEREAS, Such a state of affairs more especially as applied to the deposits of wage-earners would not occur in nations where the savings of the people may be deposited with the assurance that a simple demand can always be promptly honored; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have drafted a bill, and introduced in Congress to establish postal savings banks on the basis as at present in vogue in Great Britain, or an improvement thereon, if such can be devised."

After considering some other matter of minor importance the convention adjourned *sine die*.

### LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The following are the nominees for the principal officers of the Steam Laundry Workers' Union who are to be voted for at the election to be held on the third Monday in the current month: For President, George Black; Vice-President, Nellie Victor; Financial Secretary, Carrie Parmer (incumbent) and Mrs. L. C. Walden; Treasurer, Charles Linegar and Harry J. Goodman; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Lenester; Business Agent, Walter Farrell and Robert E. Ewing.

It was reported to the union that the ball given Saturday evening in aid of Christina Bergner netted about \$1200.

### RETAIL SHOE CLERKS.

Retail Shoe Clerks', Local No. 410 has chosen these officers for the current term: President, J. J. Byrnes; First Vice-President, H. Cantrowith; Second Vice-President, P. H. Markowitz; Financial Secretary, Max E. Licht; Recorder, M. E. Eicht; Treasurer, H. Metzger; Guide, Thomas Ashby; Inside Guard, D. Bershon; Outside Guard, L. Sachs; Trustee, Milton Cohn; Delegates to Labor Council J. K. Jones, Max E. Licht and H. Cantrovich; Grievance Committee—J. E. Ross, J. B. Cunningham, W. J. Hennessey, H. Metzger, P. H. Markowitz, J. Friary and Milton Cohn.

The Stationary Firemen's Union will nominate candidates for office at its meeting next Tuesday and will elect at the following meeting. Members who fail to attend on election night will be fined 50 cents.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender company has agreed to employ only union carpenters, therefore, the 600 men who were on strike have returned to work.

## AMUSEMENTS

### CONEY ISLAND

#### AMUSEMENT PARK

Square Block of Attractions. All Under Cover. FILLMORE, EDDY, TURK AND WEBSTER.

#### Continuous Circus Performances

Starting at 2:15 p. m. and 8:15 p. m.

#### THIS WEEK.

Emu, the World's Greatest Tumbler, and Frank Sankey, Slack Wire Performer; the Werntz Family, Trapeze Acrobats; the Imperial Japanese Jugglers and Contortionists, a Perilous Barrel Act; Camillo's Royal Italian Band, rendering Continuous Entertainment.

Changes in all the concessions and Grand Opening of Hall of Mystery and Ki Ki's Own Den. 5000 French Dolls will be given away on the afternoon of December 24 to every girl under 12 years of age.

ADMISSION 10c

CHILDREN 5c

### Orpheum

Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, December 8th  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

#### A MARVELOUS BILL.

#### First Time in Vaudeville of Mlle. ZELIE de LUSSAN

The celebrated Prima Donna of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, N. Y. First Appearance—Edna Aug; Ray L. Royce; Young and De Vole. Last Week—Ben Welch; Okito Family and Henri French. New Orpheum Motion Pictures. Last Week and great success of Viola Gillette and George Macfarlane.

Prices—Evenings 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00  
Matinees (except Sundays and Holidays) 10c, 25c, 50c  
Phone WEST 6000.

### Central Theatre

Market and Eighth Sts. Phone Market 777  
ERNEST E. HOWELL. - - Proprietor and Manager.

#### HOME OF MELODRAMA

Souvenir Matinee Wednesdays. Regular Matinee, Sundays.

Beginning Monday, Dec 2nd, and continuing all the week, the Romantic Story of Heart Interest,

#### "A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE"

SEE This Big Hit, Don't Miss It.  
The Human Bridge and Leap for Life.  
A Mingling of Romance, Love and Passion.  
The Foiling of the Villain and Happy Reconciliation.

During the evening will be introduced Frank Johnson in pleasing act of Ventriloquism.

Next Monday night, Dec. 9th, "Why He Divorced Her." Seats now on sale at box office of theater. Popular Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

### Mission Theatre

22nd & Mission Sts. E. Fried, Mgr.

#### WEEK OF DECEMBER 2nd.

Ed. Redmond Company in the romantic drama

#### "Davy Crockett"

Nights 20c, 30c, 50c. Boxes, 75c.  
Matinees, Wed., Sat., Sun., 20 and 30c. Boxes 50c

#### VALUABLE PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

Next attraction, week of Dec. 9, Tolstoi's Great Problem Play

#### "RESURRECTION"

### Wigwam Theatre

MISSION STREET, near 21st

The Most Popular Vaudeville Theater in the West

Week Commencing Monday, Dec. 9.

Performances Nightly at 7:30 and 9:30.  
Matinee Daily.

Great Mizkoff Troupe of Russian Dancers.  
Adgie and Her Lions for a second and last week.  
George Hoyt, Comedian.  
"Cupid and the Gibson Girl," a vaudeville novelty.  
Claude Rodee, sensational wire walker.  
Allen, Delwain & Allen in a clever sketch.

Other Big Acts Latest Motion Pictures  
Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c.

DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!  
SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR

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DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!



**GUINEE FAMILY EXPRESS APPRECIATION.**

The sons and daughters of the late John Guinee, the veteran trade unionist who died last week, have addressed the following communication to the Labor Council:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29, 1907.

To the Officers and Delegates, San Francisco Labor Council—The family of the late John Guinee desire to express to the officers and members of the San Francisco Labor Council their sincere thanks for the great sympathy shown by the Council to them in their recent bereavement.

The resolutions of condolence adopted by the Council will always be treasured by us, and the kindly courtesy displayed by the committee which represented the Council at the last rites will remain inseparably blended with our memories of a beloved father.

JOHN GUINEE, JR.,  
JOSEPH GUINEE,  
FRANK GUINEE,  
TESSIE GUINEE,  
MRS. N. M. PERRY.  
MRS. E. B. EUBANK.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union met last week for the first time in its new quarters at 222 Van Ness avenue, when two candidates for membership, elected at the previous meeting, were obligated. The union made a donation of \$10 to the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League.

Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local No. 31, gave a smoker Saturday night in Roesch Hall in honor of the Allied Printing Trades Council. There were about 400 in the hall who were greeted with a pleasing address by President T. J. Leary of the Bookbinders.

Waitresses' Union, No. 48, has appointed Louise Larue, Sadie Brown, Loretta Anderson, Cora Schade and Annie Riley a committee to prepare a plan for the payment of stated benefits to members who fall ill.

Street Carmen's Division No. 205 has arranged for a masquerade ball to be given in the Auditorium on the night of December 14.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., on October 19, affirmed the decision of the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Missouri, holding that it was proper to enjoin a labor organization from boycotting a manufacturing company by forcing contractors to discontinue the use of its products, or to do without laborers.

The Pittsburg Pressed Steel Car Company, one of the greatest manufacturing concerns in the Pittsburg district, recently laid off 5,000 of its 12,000 employees, owing to the unsettled conditions of the railroads.

The Columbus (O.) plant of the United States Steel Corporation, employing 800 men, was closed down indefinitely on October 26. The reason is not known.

Between 700 and 800 indictments will, it is expected, be returned by the Grand Jury at Kansas City, Mo., for violation of the law against working on Sunday.

In the Australian cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth, there is a marked activity in union circles. New unions are rapidly springing up, number.

Wages of the Durham and Clevelan, Eng., blast furnace men will be advance 1¼ per cent for the current quarter.

New South Wales employers are penalizing some of their employes who gave evidence before the arbitration court.

**TWO STORES****HANSEN & ELRICK**

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AND HATTERS**

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Branch: 495 CASTRO STREET  
Near 18th Street

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**Summerfield & Haines**

SUCCESSORS TO

**SUMMERFIELD & ROMAN**

Announce the arrival of their Fall stock of

**CLOTHING**  
**Furnishing Goods and Hats**

See our line of Trousers, \$1.50 to \$6.00, union-made.

**Sole Agents for Carhart's Overalls and  
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UNION STORE

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OF AMERICA UNION LABEL**



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**DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR  
and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR**

**T. P. O'DOWD**  
**UNION TAILOR**

THIS LABEL IN EVERY GARMENT  
LATEST STYLES PRICES MODERATE  
174 CHURCH STREET, NEAR MARKET

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**Jewelers and Opticians**

Repairing our Specialty  
Eyes Examined FREE

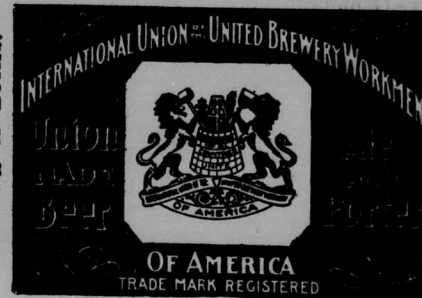
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INSTRUMENTS bearing this label  
are PERFECT. They are made by  
competent mechanics having served**



an apprenticeship of NOT LESS than  
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MISSION STREET

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SO WE'LL SAY IT AGAIN

**A WHOLE HOUSE FULL OF FURNITURE ON CREDIT  
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE**

Our system is not the old fashioned installment way where you pay an exorbitant interest for the accommodation—but ours is a refined Credit service that means more than mere Credit. It means that we will do all in our power to aid you in furnishing a home of your own. We desire to help you—to serve you and to satisfy you. If you intend to furnish a home shortly we'd like to talk to you personally. May we?



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 1278 Market, room 316.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1634 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Duveneck Hall, 24th and Church.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Malters**—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Walters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 1275 Market, St. George's Hall.

The presiding elder once happened into the Sunday-school room in a certain church not far from St. Louis, and was invited by the superintendent, a very pious man, to question the scholars.

After asking several questions he turned to one little fellow and asked, "Who was the father of Zebedee's children?" The boy much confused, made no reply, and the question was repeated, but without result.

"Come," said the elder, "you can surely answer that." Then, pointing to the superintendent, "Who is that man?"

"Deacon Smith," replied the boy.

"Well, who is the father of Deacon Smith's children?"

"Deacon Smith."

"Yes, and if Deacon Smith is the father of Deacon Smith's children, who was the father of Zebedee's children?"

The youngster could hardly wait till the question was ended before he shouted triumphantly:

"Deacon Smith."—Ex.

Patrick, lately over, was working in the yards of a railroad. One day he happened to be in the yard office when the force was out. The telephone rang very vigorously several times, and he at last decided it ought to be answered. He walked over to the instrument, took down the receiver, and put his mouth to the transmitter, just as he had seen others do.

"Hello!" he called.

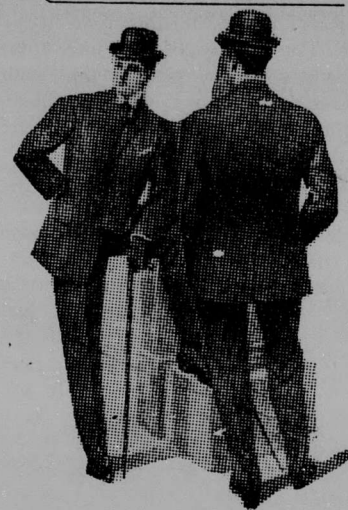
"Hello!" answered the voice at the other end of the line. "Is this eight-six-one-five-nine?"

"Aw, g'wan! Phwat d'ye think oi am—a box car?"—Ex.

## Jas. G. Maguire

### ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

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Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street



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Deposits June 29, 1907.....38,156,931.28  
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\$25.00 deposit. No interest. No taxes. Free  
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insurance. Allowance made for sickness or loss  
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15 minutes. 5c fare.

To reach Huntington Park, take San Mateo car  
at Fifth and Market Streets, out Mission every  
10 minutes. Don't get off until you reach Hunt-  
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## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.  
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & Meeready, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (168) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 525 Washington.  
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J. Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.  
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (12) Detner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (5) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1342 Sutter.  
 (14) Goldwin & Syster, 188 Erie.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.  
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.  
 (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.  
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Comy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (24) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (74) Stoll H. F. Co., 604 Mission.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.

- (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission  
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

Editing a newspaper is a nice thing. If we publish jokes, people say we are rattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write.

If we don't go to church we are heathens. If we do go we are hypocrites. If we remain at the office we ought to be out looking for news items. If we go out then we are not attending to business. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes they say we have a pull.

Now, what are we to do?

Just as likely as not some one will say that we stole this from an exchange. So we did.—McCune (Kansas) Herald.

Husband—What! Another new dress? Wife—Well, don't be so cross. I bought it with my own money! Husband—Your own? Where did you get it from? Wife—I sold your fur coat.—Bocian.

Census Man—Now, little boy, run upstairs and tell your mother I forgot to ask her when your baby brother was born. Little boy—She doesn't know sir. She was away on a visit.—Harper's Weekly.

A country jay is one who wants to know everything and a city jay is one who thinks he can tell him.—Mankato (Kansas) Advocate.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

F. Hopkinson Smith, painter, author, engineer and professional optimist, tells a story showing that Boston boys of the street are like all other boys. He overheard a conversation between two youngsters selling news papers. "Say, Harry, w'ats de best way to teach a girl how to swim?" asked the younger one. "Dat's a cinch. First off you puts your left arm around her waist and you gently takes her left hand"—"Come off; she's me sister." "Aw, push her off de dock."

While it was raining Friday we saw a number of persons going around in their shirt-sleeves as though nothing was happening. It had not rained here for so long that they did not know whether they would get wet or not until they tried it.—Ray County (Missouri) Review.

"My daughter is going to marry a millionaire." "Isn't that nice! Who is he, and when is the wedding to be?" "I don't know yet. She's just joined the chorus."—Detroit Free Press.

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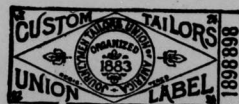
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## AT THE THEATERS.

## Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee marks a new era in vaudeville, for one of the great grand opera prima donnas of the world will be included in its list of artists. Mlle. Zelle de Lussan, who makes her first vaudeville appearance in this city in the coming program will be heard in selections from Mignon and other gems from her repertoire. Her accompanist will be Signor Fronani. Edna Aug, the clever, eastern singing and character comedienne will also be a delightful feature of the entertainment, which will include Ray L. Royce, one of the best monologue artists in vaudeville. Young and De Voie will present their new terpsichorean specialty, "Dancing By Book," and it will be the last week of Ben Welch, the Okito Family, Henri French and Viola Gillette and George MacFarlane.

## Mission.

The bill for this week offered by the Ed. Redmond Company at the Mission Theater is that beautiful story of pioneer times, Davy Crockett, with Mr. Redmond in the title role of Davy Crockett, that sturdy backwoodsman who had for his motto "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." He is ably seconded by Miss Alta Phipps as Elinor Vaughn, and the ample support of the whole company, and the splendid stage settings all go to make Davy Crockett the most popular play yet produced by the Redmond Co.

For the week of December 9 there will be an unusually strong production, the bill being Tolstoi's great problem play, "Resurrection."

## Wigwam.

Commencing Monday next the new bill goes into effect at the Wigwam. Adgie and her lions have been so popular that the management has re-engaged them for another week. Allen, Delwain and Allen will offer a clever sketch. The Mizkoff Troupe of dancers will show Russian dancing of a high order. Cupid and the Gibson Girl, a clever novelty act, Claud Roode, wire performer and George Hoyt, a clever comedian, will be the other new features. A novelty in motion pictures will be shown and illustrated songs complete the bill.

## Central.

The Central Theater has scored heavily with the Eastern novelty, "A Fugitive From Justice." True Boardman plays the fugitive and does it well. He is ably seconded by his opposer, T. N. Heffron, as between the two there is always a rapid fire of controversy. Evelyn Selbie enacts the emotional role charmingly, as usual, and the others act their parts in a painstaking and pleasing manner. Especially interesting is the human chain, the accusation and reconciliation. An affecting scene is out in the storm, where little Archie, the fugitive's child, Lucille Stein, is begging in the snow. Also vaudeville numbers are given each week. This week there is Frank Johnson in a funny act in ventriloquism. Souvenir matinees Wednesdays and regular Sunday matinees give all who desire a chance to see these first class shows.

## Coney Island.

Coney Island, the new amusement park, opened last week and judging from the big attendance is a great success. The continuous circus performances are a big feature and the attractions will be changed each week. This week Emu, a clever tumbler, Frank Sankey, slack wire performer, the Imperial Japanese Jugglers, are the principal performers. Camillo's Italian Band are rendering good music, both classical and popular. New concessions are being added daily. The management will play Santa Claus on the afternoon preceding Christmas day, by giving away five thousand dolls to the little girl patrons.

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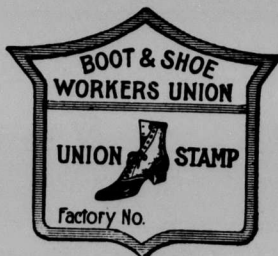
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